

Germany to Cut Off Coal For Holland

Exports to Stop After March 31, When Arrangements Expire

Dutch Call Ship Seizure "Robbery"

"Stain on History of the United States," Declares One Paper

AMSTERDAM, March 24.—In the main committee of the Reichstag, at a recent session, Mathias Erzberger, the Centrist leader, inquired what the government thought of doing in view of the Entente's pressure upon Holland. Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made a confidential statement in reply.

The newspaper "Handelsblad" learns from a German source that after March 31, when the economic arrangements between Holland and Germany expire the export of coal will cease.

The seizure of Dutch ships is characterized by the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" as an "act of robbery and stain on the history of the United States that cannot be wiped out in decades."

Statements by President Wilson and Lord Robert Cecil, the British Minister of Blockade, concerning the Dutch shipping situation and explanatory communications issued later in the day by the American and British legations in the Hague done much to clear the air, as was shown by the feeling on the Bourse, where a smart recovery in prices promptly set in.

"It was like waking from a bad dream," says the "Handelsblad's" Stock Exchange correspondent. "The correspondent adds, however, that the rankling feeling remains that Holland has been treated ruthlessly because she is a small country, and by a party from which such an action might least be expected, namely, the United States. He says that added to this is a feeling of mistrust as to whether the associated governments, under stress of some future necessity of war, may not suddenly discover that they are obliged to modify or rescind their undertaking toward Holland."

"We are blamed for delaying the negotiations under German duress," complains the Hague "Vaderland." This argument loses all force when it is remembered that we can treat neither the Entente nor the Central Powers without having to reckon with both."

Most of the newspapers affect to regard the promised grain supplies as much in the air. The "Telegraaf" sees a sinister portent in Germany's disquieting politeness regarding the sending of the Dutch ships to which the supplies, while the "Courant" thinks the best solution of the situation would be the establishment of some system, like the Belgian relief system, under guarantees of safety from both the belligerents.

"But," says the "Courant," "they will probably prefer using our country as the table on which to play out their respective trump cards."

Avoids Becoming Accomplice
On the other hand it believes this solution is the best which under the circumstances could be attained. There is no resisting, it says, of "organized justice for the small country like ours when faced by practically half of the world. Not only have the associated government removed the last semblance of right from their iron fist, and openly exposed themselves as militarists with whom necessity knows no moral, or legal law, but we avoid Holland itself becoming an accomplice in an action which cannot bear the light of day."

Wilson Is Blamed In Reichstag for Hindering Peace

AMSTERDAM, March 24.—In the course of a recent debate in the Reichstag, says a Berlin dispatch, Herr Evert, Socialist, expressed the expectation that the Chancellor would be deterred by no obstacle from carrying out his assurance that the people on Germany's borders will be permitted to shape their national life by their own free decision.

The member added that unfortunately there were no prospects of peace in the West, as neither President Wilson nor the Belgian government responded to the Chancellor's assent to President Wilson's four principles, which England, France and Italy had pronounced for a continuance of the war, and voted the necessary credits. Thus Germany was still in a position of defence in the West against a numerically superior enemy who was

Trenches Extending 15 Miles Back From Front to Halt Drive

Rows of Ditches Dug by British, Says English Officer—Counter Attacks Planned When Enemy Ends His Offensive

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 24.—Row on row of defensive trenches to a depth of fifteen miles are being dug to check the great German drive on the West front, according to British army officers who arrived here on a British steamship to-day.

According to the military men, whose names cannot be mentioned because of the censorship, the British forces have been digging the almost endless collection of ditches in anticipation of the offensive since last November. In case these trenches are penetrated to a considerable depth, four more miles of them are in course of construction back of the first fifteen miles.

Not Surprised at Drive
The British officers received first word that the well advertised drive had actually started when they landed to-day, but they expressed no surprise at the move.

"Those fifteen miles of trenches will hold the Boche," said one of the officers. "Because of the complete trench system there is no advantage in breaking through at any one point. The only way the Germans can advance is by sweeping back the whole British line, and they won't do that."

"If they pierce the line at one point as they seem to have done, they will suffer the same reverse the British suffered at Cambrai, where the attackers were flanked and routed by the counter assaults."

"Whatever victory" the Germans obtain will be temporary and achieved at an inconceivable loss of life. The British, I believe, will retire slowly, taking as great a toll as possible. Then when the enemy is worn out by its own efforts the counter attack will come. It is the general opinion among army officers that the war cannot be won in trench fighting, and a decision will be reached only when the forces come to grips in the open."

Doubts U-Boat Offensive
Commander C. H. Blakeley, of the American destroyer O'Brien, another passenger, declared there was little possibility of a German U-boat or naval offensive timed to take place simultaneously with the military drive. Commander Blakeley is making his first visit here since his ship sank a U-boat last June. He was awarded a "D. S. O." by the British government for the achievement, one of the first credited to an American warship, but was forced to decline the decoration because of a ruling of the Navy Department.

"The Germans are doing their damndest now with the U-boats, but the situation is well in hand," said Commander Blakeley. "As for the German high seas fleet coming out, there is little or no chance of that happening."

Commander Blakeley carried with him carefully guarded, a portfolio of papers from Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval forces abroad. He left at once for Washington, where he will deliver the reports to Secretary Daniels.

Leading French "Ace" Pays Visit to U. S.

Captain Heurteaux, Who Brought Down 60 German Fliers, Here

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 24.—Captain Alfred Heurteaux, France's foremost flying "ace" since Guyonnet's death, reached this port to-day on a French liner. Captain Heurteaux, just turned twenty-four, brings with him an astounding record of having brought down sixty machines, twenty-one of these feats being officially attested by French army observers.

Captain Heurteaux is a short, pink-checked youth, and he wore the brilliantly colored uniform of the famous "Stork Squadron," of which he was the commanding officer. He blushed furiously when asked, through an interpreter, for his medals, which he won the numerous medals which covered his coat.

One of the medals showed that Captain Heurteaux was not only a member but an officer of the Legion of Honor, a signal decoration. He also wore seven medals, two stars, the Cross of Leopold and the Belgian War Cross. The Cross of Leopold was pinned on his tunic by King Albert of Belgium in person.

The "Stork Squad," led by Captain Heurteaux, is made up of fifteen French fliers, and has thus far brought down 150 German machines, an average of ten apiece. His nickname is derived from the painted stork which decorates each plane, and distinguishes it in battle.

Captain Heurteaux was accompanied by Lieutenant Max Benoit, who speaks English well, and acted as interpreter. He said the famous flier was here on sick leave, but was intrusted with a special mission of some importance here.

Captain Heurteaux has been wounded twice.

Another noted aviator on the liner was Lieutenant Santiago Campuzano, a Cuban, who has been flying for the past two years on the French front.

Miss Anne Morgan was among those who met the fliers when they reached her pier. Miss Morgan, after staying for more than an hour, was disappointed when the Countess de Byras, for whom she had come, was found not to have embarked on the vessel.

The vice-president said the German people were fully conscious of the gravity of this decisive hour, but that they had the fullest confidence in the army and its commanders.

Y. M. C. A. Workers With American Army
(By The Associated Press)
PARIS, March 24.—The American Army Young Men's Christian Association is now operating virtually at all points where American troops are stationed in France, and, as far as possible, is serving all small moving units of the American expeditionary forces, according to E. C. Carter, general secretary of the American Y. M. C. A. expeditionary force, to-day.

There are now more than 1,600 workers in France, including 300 women. Their work begins at ports of entry and extends along the lines of communication to the front. Five hundred recreation centres are operating in ports, rest and base camps and at the front, where a centre may be in a hayloft or in some part of a ruined chateau or even in a tent. Troops going into and coming out of the trenches are being supplied free with hot drinks.

The scope of the work at the front necessarily is limited, but in the larger camps, behind the lines, where conditions permit of more elaborate entertainment, there is being maintained a regular schedule of moving picture shows, theatrical entertainments and sports.

The member added that unfortunately there were no prospects of peace in the West, as neither President Wilson nor the Belgian government responded to the Chancellor's assent to President Wilson's four principles, which England, France and Italy had pronounced for a continuance of the war, and voted the necessary credits. Thus Germany was still in a position of defence in the West against a numerically superior enemy who was

Baker Will Meet King George and Premier To-day

After Reception at Buckingham Palace He Will Confer With Ministers

Guest of Ambassador

Secretary Is to Discuss Military Situation With the Earl of Derby

LONDON, March 24.—Secretary of War Baker spent a quiet Sunday at the residence of Ambassador Page, working with his secretaries and in the afternoon receiving American and British newspaper men. He dined at the Page home, where a number of other guests, mostly military men, were entertained with him.

To-morrow morning the Secretary will be received at Buckingham Palace, and on Monday night he will dine at the residence of Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Secretary Balfour, the Earl of Derby, the War Secretary, and a number of British army officers. He will also have conferences with the Earl of Derby and other British military authorities.

Work of American Red Cross Inspiring, Says Secretary Baker

PARIS, Thursday, March 21 (Delayed). Following his inspection tour of American Red Cross activities in France, including hospitals, rest stations, canteens and stores, Secretary of War Baker said that he was particularly impressed with the work being done by the Red Cross at a big aviation camp, where he visited the officers' mess and rest rooms, watching the Red Cross women serve the cadets and soldiers with coffee, chocolate and sandwiches.

"When one is in the zone of the armies or in the supply areas words of appreciation or praise for the American Red Cross seem superfluous," Secretary Baker said. "The foresight that has characterized its present and prospective operations has been a source of pride to the commanding officer of the American forces and should be a source of comfort to the people of the United States, who I know enabled it to carry on its work and to expand."

Secretary Baker complimented the Red Cross women on their appearance and told the directress that their work was "inspiring." General Pershing, who accompanied Secretary Baker, also congratulated the Red Cross on its splendid work.

First New Liberty Motorcycle Ready

Like Trucks, It Is Composite Work of Several Leading Designers

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Completion of the first of the new Liberty motorcycles for army use was announced to-day by the Quartermaster Corps, which will soon begin rigging the new vehicles, similar to the tests to prove the Liberty motor trucks. Like the trucks, the motorcycle is the composite work of several leading designers, embodying the best of all standard machines.

The engine design was the work of William S. Dyer, Milwaukee; Oscar Hedstrom, Springfield, Mass.; Francis Schwinn, Chicago; Charles Franklin, Springfield, Mass., and Captain F. C. Hecox and A. W. Herrington, of the Quartermaster Corps.

Out of his involved estate a small fortune saved for his daughter

A business man of this city left a supposedly substantial estate, of which this Company was appointed executor. After all claims were filed, there was apparently a heavy deficit, and it seemed that the sole heir, a young daughter, would be left penniless.

Our broad experience in handling estates enabled us to succeed, by using tact and patience, in getting claims reduced which we knew to be excessive, although made in good faith.

The situation was exceedingly delicate and difficult because these claims could not be fought in the customary manner without sweeping away all hopes of salvaging anything.

When we made final settlement, we had the pleasure of paying to the young daughter's guardian, ample funds to assure her education and support.

Write, telephone, or call on our Trust Department officers at either our Uptown or Downtown offices for copy of "Application for the Company to act as Executor and Trustee."

Downtown Office: 16 Wall Street
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Complete trust and banking service is rendered at both our Uptown and Downtown Offices.

Will Fight On for Alsace-Lorraine, Clemenceau and Pichon Tell America

Sure of Justice of Her Cause, France Will Not Sheathe Sword Until After Full Reparation for Violence, Is Message to People Here

Out of the turmoil of the German drive, Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon, of France, have sent messages to the people of the United States, reiterating France's determination never to sheathe the sword until Alsace-Lorraine is restored to her.

The messages were in reply to the cablegram sent recently by the Association Generale des Alsaciens-Lorrains (A. L.), and were transmitted yesterday to that body by Andre Tardieu and Ambassador Jusserand. They follow in part:

"Profoundly touched by your message, I thank you wholeheartedly for once more proclaiming that the memory of German oppression offends your conscience, beyond the years and beyond the seas," said Premier Clemenceau in reply.

"Your impassioned demand is no longer merely that of thousands of men torn away from their mother country. The civilized world has made it its own. It has become for the world the symbol itself of right."

"Arranged against a new aggression, sure of the justice of our cause and conscious of our strength, we will not sheath the sword until after full reparation for the violence suffered."

Foreign Minister Pichon, after thanking the association for the "indomitable fidelity of its members to France," said:

"The unconditional reintegration in the French mother country of the provinces torn away by violence in 1871 is the aim toward which are directed the immense efforts of France and the ardent love of sacrifice which animates her children on the battlefield in this struggle which has been forced upon them by an implacable aggression."

joint military action and that the Japanese army alone would be entrusted with the campaign. The question of how the Russian people would view the entrance of Japanese forces into Siberia forms an important aspect of the present situation.

The illness of Premier Teruchi has given rise to reports of a possible change in the ministry.

Siberian Peril Becomes Great Issue in Japan

Tokio Government Is Still Undecided About Sending an Army

(By The Associated Press)
TOKIO, March 24.—The interest in America and in Europe in the possibility of Japanese military intervention in the war is duplicated in Japan, where the question of the dispatch of an army to Siberia not only overshadows everything else but has created a national problem not approached in importance since the Russo-Japanese War. The correspondent in this connection is reliably informed that Japan after the frankest exchange of views with the Allies is still studying the question and has not decided upon its policy.

Representative opinion among the Japanese regards the situation as serious and is fraught with a sense of danger to the safety and national interests of Japan as well as to the cause of the Allies. The chaos in Siberia, with the battle between opposing factions on the border of Manchuria, is regarded as rendered more sinister by the presence of 140,000 German and Austrian prisoners, who are virtually at liberty, and by recent accounts that German officers have been seen in the ranks fighting with the Bolsheviks.

It is announced that the Japanese navy is making careful preparations to meet the possibility of the Germans transporting submarines to the Pacific. The two Japanese warships at Vladivostok, it is pointed out, could land marines in the event of danger to the lives and property of the Japanese.

The fact that several Japanese were among the killed and wounded in recent German engagements has encouraged the press more vigorously to urge governmental action.

In Japan the war has created a grave question by the steady rise in the price of food and other necessities, causing increasing hardships to the masses. Although the Siberian situation is serious, it is not deemed at present to be critical, but the indications are that Japan will remain in a state of alertness and preparedness to meet eventualities.

Should intervention be decided upon it is understood the powers will not raise the question of the necessity of

Germans Making Last Gamble, Says O'Connor

Sacrificing Thousands to Anticipate Arrival of Americans

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Referring to the German offensive in an address here to-day, T. P. O'Connor, noted Irish journalist and member of the British Parliament, declared that "the Kaiser and Junkerism are throwing all stakes on the tables, and unless they win their loss must be decisive."

"I have not the smallest fear that the Germans will produce a decision," the speaker said. "To me the most hopeful fact of the situation is that this looks like the last desperate gamble of the German commanders to anticipate the arrival of American troops by the destruction of the French and British. It is a gamble which is costing hundreds of thousands of lives in a nation already depressed by the ever-receding prospect of success."

Dedicate Jewish Centre

Judge Rosalsky and Others Speak at Festivities

The Jewish Centre, at 121 West Twenty-sixth Street, was dedicated as a cultural, religious and recreational institution yesterday with a series of ceremonies, followed by a festival and dance last night. Judge Otto Rosalsky, of General Sessions Court, presided.

The principal address was delivered by Professor Mordecai Kaplan, of Columbia. Religious exercises in the synagogue, accompanying the placing of the sacred scrolls in the ark and the lighting of the perpetual lamp, were conducted by Rabbi M. Z. Margolies, Dr. H. Pereira Mendes and Dr. Moses Hyamson.

Addresses were also delivered by William Fischman, president of the Centre organization, which began its work two years ago; Meyer Vesel, chairman of the building committee; I. L. Phillips, Louis Marshall and Mrs. Solomon Schietel.

1,500 Policemen Take Communion in a Body

Holy Name Society Hears Mgr. Lavelle Praise Choice of Enright by Hyman

The Holy Name Society of the Police Department, 1,500 strong, marched to St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning and took Holy Communion, which was administered by priests of the Cathedral, headed by Monsignor M. J. Lavelle.

Under command of Inspector O'Brien, Meyers and O'Connor, the men assembled at Fifty-first Street and Madison Avenue and marched in column of fours to the Fifth Avenue door of the Cathedral, where ranks were broken and they filed into the church to take the block of seats reserved for them.

Following the administration of the sacrament, the policemen then marched to Terrace Garden, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, where a breakfast was served. Monsignor Lavelle was among the speakers and took occasion to congratulate the force on the appointment of Commissioner Enright.

"You have much reason to be pleased with the new Commissioner, taken from your ranks," he said, "and to be grateful to Mayor Hyman for having made this selection."

A Statler Instance

In every Statler bedroom is a framed card on which are printed the rates for that room, for one person and for two.

In other words, Statler mark their selling prices in plain figures. You know what your bill will be; you know that you're not being overcharged through a misunderstanding—yours or the clerk's; you know that you're paying just what every other occupant of that room pays—no more, no less. That's standard American practice in first-class retail stores; some day it will doubtless be standard practice in the best hotels.

That framed card is a small detail—but it illustrates the Statler way of doing things. It's one of the many concrete applications of the Statler policy of fairness, and a full and honest money's worth, to every patron—whatever kind or price of room he occupies.

You'll Like These Things:
You find other expressions of that policy in Statler hotels when you buy a newspaper—and pay no more than if you bought it on the street; when you use a public washroom; without being annoyed by whisk-broom or other services which you do not specifically request; when you notice at the restaurant-entrances printed signs explaining that checking of hats and wraps is free; and that tips aren't expected. Instances might be multiplied; the point is that the policy finds expression in actual practice in all the Statler Hotels.

Every—every—Statler bedroom has private bath, circulating icewater, and numerous other unusual conveniences. Rates from \$2 a day. An instance of Statler service to guests: when you wake you find a morning paper under your door—but you don't find a charge for it in your bill.

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The world's greatest railway—the Pennsylvania System—is building, in New York, the world's largest hotel. It will be called Hotel Pennsylvania, and will be Statler-operated.
In Hotel Pennsylvania's 2200 guest-rooms (each with private bath) will be found all the "extra" comfort-features of the present Statlers—and some besides. It will be opened in the fall of 1918.
BUFFALO 450 Rooms 450 Baths
CLEVELAND 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
DETROIT 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
ST. LOUIS 650 Rooms 650 Baths